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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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CONGRESS INTERVENES AND WAR HAS COME OF IT

President McKinley's Ultimatum Demands the Immediate
Evacuation of Cuba By Spain's
Forces.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOW CEASED

Woodford Leaves Madrid And Spanish Minis-
ter Starts For the Canadian Border.
War Notes.

April 20, 1898. Woodford, Minister Madrid:—You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the Congress of the United States on the 19th inst., and approved today, in relation to the pacification of the Island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the President directs you to immediately communicate to the Government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand upon the Government of Spain to at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. In taking this step, the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished, to leave the Government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by the hour of noon on Saturday next, the 23rd day of April, inst, there be not communicated to this Government by the Government of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the President will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority enjoined and conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the Government of the United States does hereby demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to the extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The fleet will move upon Havana immediately. A Cabinet meeting, just adjourned, decided upon this, and orders will be issued from the Navy Department within half an hour.

The Cabinet discussed the dispatch from General Woodford, received this morning, and concluded that the action of the Spanish Government constituted a reply to the ultimatum of President McKinley.

There was, therefore, no reason for delaying the action that President McKinley promised to the Spaniards in case his demands were not complied with.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A Sun cable from Madrid says: A ray of hope was furnished to those inclined to be pessimistic tonight by the published announcement that Spain would be able to send her entire land and naval forces to meet, and, if possible, repel the forces of the United States. This was made possible by the announcement that Austria would make it her business to protect Spain and the Queen Regent.

The following cablegram was received by a high Cabinet official, and it is understood a like dispatch has been sent to Italy:

"Austria reserves liberty of action in regard to Cuba, and will protect Spain and the Queen Regent."

NEW YORK, April 21.—A naval officer, who is close to Admiral Buncce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said last night:

"I believe the Spanish fleet will not strike in Cuban waters, or even make a demonstration on the Atlantic coast. It cannot cope with Captain Sampson's four battle-ships and three monitors. I believe the Spaniards will strike in an unexpected quarter."

"Mark my words, a squadron of their fine armored cruisers will go to sea, and the whole world will be speculating as to its destination. This squadron will not be heard from for some time. It will confront our Asiatic squadron, which, meanwhile, will have moved on to the Philippines and seemingly swept everything before it."

"The Vizcaya, Oquendo and Cardinal Cisneros, or any three of the eight Spanish cruisers, would be more than a match for our whole Asiatic squadron, which consists of the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston and the gunboats Concord and Petrel. Only the failure of the Spaniards to fight their ships, or the most supreme valor and superior gunnery in our squadron, could save our cruisers from disaster."

LONDON, April 21.—The Daily Telegram declares this morning that the United States Government has purchased the Umbria and the Etruria of the Cunard line.

MADRID, April 21, 1898.—(Received 9:02 A. M.)—Sherman, Washington: Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your telegram, and before I had communicated the same to the Spanish Government. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all official communication between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports. Will turn the legation over to the British Embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

"WOODFORD."

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Spain's answer to President McKinley's ultimatum may take the form of shot and shell. Her formidable fleet, which has been mobilized at Cape Verde Islands for some days past, sailed today from that point for an unknown destination. This information was received tonight by the attaches of the late legation of Spain who have remained in this city. It is conceded to be highly probable that the fleet will hasten across the ocean to Porto Rico and Cuba to prevent by force the ousting from the islands of the naval and military forces of the Spanish Government.

In order to ascertain the whereabouts of the Spanish vessels it is probable that a swift man-of-war will be sent to Eastern waters. As soon as they sight the enemy it will be their duty to return and inform the Government of what they have seen, when Commodore Schley's forces and those of Captain Sampson will be gathered to administer a crushing blow to the enemy.

It is admitted to be possible that the vessels may not go to Cuba or to Porto Rico, but may make a counter demonstration against New York or one of the Northern ports, in which event it would be necessary to draw ships away from the gulf coast to give them battle. Officials say they will have plenty of time to prepare for the Spanish fleet, as at least a week will be taken up in making the distance between St. Vincent and Porto Rico.

LONDON, April 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid Senor Sagasta on being asked the opinion of the Cabinet as to the outlook, replied: "War! War! War!"

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, April 21.—A Spanish warship was sighted yesterday to the southward of Jeremie, on the southwest peninsula of Hayti about 125 miles east of this place, hovering about the coast. She was too far distant for her number of guns to be ascertained, but she is probably the same vessel reported from Fortune Island as being off Cape May, the eastern extremity of the province of Santiago de Cuba, last week. It is claimed here that she has been making a tour of the Haytian coast looking for merchantmen.

WILL THEY SELL?

Rumor That United States Wishes to Buy the China.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Pacific Mail officials admitted today that there were negotiations in progress for the purchase of the company's steamer China, now in service on the Pacific. She is now in Yokohama, and is expected to arrive at San Francisco on April 28.

The City of Rio Janeiro, now at San Francisco, and the Newport, which is

THE LICENSE BILL

Recommended by Majority of
Judiciary Committee.

HARBOR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

How the Excavator Works—For-
eign Corporations Being
Considered.

SENATE.

Sixtieth Day, April 26.

The license bill, under the provisions of which it is proposed selling beers, ales and wines of low alcoholic strength, is approved by the majority of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Lyman rendered a minority report in which he gave it as his belief that the license would encourage and promote drunkenness, a condition which he could not recommend. He said the bill was carefully drawn and seemed to answer the purpose but he feared it would be a failure even as Gladstone's Grocers' License measure was a failure in England a few years ago.

The majority of the committee, however, entered into the subject exhaustively and recommended several amendments which they hoped would materially decrease the possibility of a frustration of the intentions of the framers and the promoters of the measure. The majority say that the bills so guarded that all concerned, "even the intemperate and his family are fully protected by the provisions of the act." The report states that in the opinion of the majority the provision to permit the right to search the premises of the vendor for liquor without a warrant is constitutional. As in the original bill one license each is permitted for Nuuanu valley, Wai-kihi and Kalihi. No license is to be issued in any district town or place in which there is a retail liquor license in existence. Provision is made so that the act shall not be construed to authorize the licensee to import beers, ales and wines for selling them under his retail license. The recommendation is that the sale be restricted to between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. on every day except Sunday. In conclusion the majority say "It follows, therefore, that with such a law as this in operation, the revenues of the country would be increased, besides remedying the evils which we now deplore, when, as it is hoped, the control of such licenses is placed in the hands of responsible residents who have the moral and financial support of the better element of a district." The report was received to be considered with the bill.

In response to the question of Senator Brown why dredging of the harbor continues by the Government when the matter is in the hands of the committee, Minister Cooper replied that the dredging is in accordance with a deed upon condition made with the Youman's estate.

The House bill to prohibit the importation, sale, etc., of merchandise so stamped as to deceive anyone into thinking they are of Hawaiian manufacture, came up with the recommendation of the committee for second reading.

The Attorney-General called attention to the possibility of dealers having for sale unconsciously these spuriously marked articles. The fine fixed in the bill was not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. It seemed to him that an innocent man might suffer. On motion of Senator Lyman the minimum limit of \$100 fine was stricken out. The bill then passed second reading.

The majority reported favoring the passage of the plumbing bill. The report was received to be taken up with a minority report which Senator Waterhouse will make later.

The House bill to permit the withdrawal of alcohol from the Customs House free of duty for the use of the Queen's Hospital passed first and second readings and went to the Commerce Committee.

The House bill authorizing the recent compilation of the Penal Laws by S. M. Ballou passed first and second readings and went to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE.

Minister Cooper presented the following answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Achi in regard to the working of the odorless excavator during the night time, as submitted by Hon. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health:

1. "The changing of the work of the odorless excavator from the day time to the night was made February 24, 1898, on account of the complaints made that the work in the day time was offensive and undesirable. The death rate in this city has not increased since the change of the time for